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FOREIGN ADVICES,

Received by the ship Montezuma, arrived at Norfolk, from Liverpool.

BREMEN, October 7.

The enemy not being able to cope with the brave Auſtrians, are now trying in the environs of Duſſeldorff what they can effect among themſelves—ſcarcely a day paſſes without ſome bloody rencontre; and latterly—as a letter before me ſtates—five hundred of them were killed. It is well known, that the greateſt animoſity has long prevailed among thoſe ſons of anarchy and rapine. A plunderer of the Sambre and Meuſe army has the moſt rooted averſion from the ſavage citizen of the northern banditti; *vice verſa*.

It is ſaid that Buonaparte has experienced a total defeat in Italy—but it is very much to be queſtioned, whether General Wurmſer has as yet ventured to march out of Mantua. A letter, however, from Aughſburg, now on my table, ſtates unequivocally, that, on the 14th ult before Mantua, the French were beaten with conſiderable loſs, had two generals killed, and that General Maſſena, though dangerouſly wounded, fell back towards Verona and Baſſano. Buonaparte, it is further ſtated, threw himſelf into the fortreſs of Sanquinetto, where he was ſoon after ſurrounded, and finally taken priſoner by the Auſtrians, who eſcorted him to Mantua! This letter bears the date of 29th September.

October 11.

Letters from Brixent, of the 25th ult. and from Inſpruch of the 26th, ſpeak, but not explicitly, of ſome recent advantages, obtained by General Wurmſer's army in Italy.—The Dutch poſt, juſt arrived here, is totally ſilent as to Buonaparte, which renders it extremely probable that what I ſent you in my laſt, as merely a report, is now founded upon facts; it is pretty well known, that thoſe who in Holland, drag the reins of the ſtate in the mire, are not very expeditious, when there is queſtion of announcing the non-ſucceſs of the French troops.

General Hotze has certainly paſſed the Rhine near Manheim, with an army of from ten to twelve thouſand men; the object of his march is not even gueſſed at; it may be to form a diverſion, or it may prove to have been undertaken through views more ſerious.

The Tete de Pont, of Neuwied, was ſtormed and carried the 1ſt inſtant, at three o'clock in the morning, and the whole of the enemy who defended it were made priſoners of war. I cannot enter into a circumſtantial detail of that brilliant affair, in which the Auſtrian heroes, as uſual, performed miracles of bravery.

On the Upper Rhine every thing goes on to admiration. After the action at Neuſtadt and Ingolſtadt, Moreau fell back, by ways of Berghauſen and Brebach, towards Marienzelle, where the Imperial cavalry ſurpriſed and drove him towards the Lech, after having taken from him 16 pieces of cannon, 15 ammunition waggons, and 46 baggage waggons.—Moreau halted at Ernſting and Oberdorff, to make head againſt the Auſtrians; but the Imperial Generals Frolich, Wolff, and Lobkowitz, fell upon him with ſuch impetuoſity, that after an action which laſted two and twenty hours, the French army was completely routed; 25000 lay dead on the field of battle. It is in conſequence of that battle, ſo diſaſtrous to the enemy, Moreau attempted to make his appearance in Franconia. So that you ſee, what I uſually tranſmit to you as a report, I have ſoon after the ſatisfaction of aſſuring you of beyond a doubt.—I hope I ſhall ſoon inform you that the French have thought proper to evacuate Duſſeldorf.

October 14.

It is now well known that in the late affair before Mantua, the French loſt, beſides a conſiderable part of their artillery, ſix thouſand men—three generals killed, viz. Kilmaine, an Iriſh rebel, alias Jennings; his being cut off from the face of the earth will, in ſome ſort, atone to his reſpectable family for the diſgrace under which they have long laboured, on account of the ſcandalous principles he maintained with the point of his ſword; the ſecond who fell is Berthier, well known for his inſolent ſummons ſent in to the gallant governor of Mantua:—the third, Serrurier, whom Buonaparte always praiſed in the moſt hyperboleal manner. Maſſena received a wound, which it is ſuppoſed to be mortal; this man is a Sardinian ſubject, and formerly was a corporal of infantry. The French commander in chief has thought proper to caſhier General Angereau, for cowardice. This fellow has himſelf, unbaptized, and modeſtly aſſume the name of Hector, as citizen Bournonville uſurped that of Ajax.

After Buonaparte was routed, by what he imprudently termed the remains of the Auſtrian army, he ſet off for the Milaneſe to recruit; but he found none to volunteer their life in defence of the French doctrine; he, however, ranſacked the jails of the country, from which he drew formidable reinforcement of a thouſand robbers, and thus defrauded the gibbet of its due.

There is in this city a lady, more remarkable for her ſtyle of countenance, than for her common ſenſe, or her—, who very ridiculouſly had her infant baptized Buonaparte, a ſhort time ago; ſhe now finds the Saint, whoſe name ſhe preferred, ſent to the D—l by the Auſtrians; and ſhe has it in contemplation to call the brat by its father's name—Erneſt!

The grand end propoſed by General Hotze ſeems now to be a powerful diverſion, while the Imperial Duke attacks Kehl in military form. Some ſhells have already been thrown into Landau by the Auſtrians. The 6th inſtant, his Royal Highneſs had his head quarters at Raſtadt. Moreau's friends on the your ſide of the water, have reaſon to tremble for the fate of their *protege*, who continues in jeopardy; ſhould he eſcape from the Auſtrians, how can he avoid the guillotine?

The fair of Bremen begins the 18th. On this occaſion, Prince Adolphus, of England, gives a ſplendid *fete* at head quarters, the officers of which are to ſtay here for nine days. His Royal Highneſs, of courſe, invites all that is good, witty, and fair, among the citizens of both ſexes; but thoſe who know Bremen are already perſuaded, that the company will not be numerous, as there is a plentiful ſcarcity here of goodneſs of wit, and of beauty.

But to return to the war.—The 7th inſt. General Neu, governor of Mayence, attacked the enemy beyond the Seltz, and after a bloody conteſt, drove them in part as far as the Nahe, and partly beyond it. The French were then ſtill maſters of Bingen. Count de la Tour is purſuing the Ex Lawyer Moreau hot foot. The 30th September, at half paſt five in the morning, he attacked them at every point; the French were then poſted between Buchan and Bain; the battle laſted without interruption, till 7 in the evening, when the poor Republicans took to their heels, and ran towards Stokach. The particulars are not come to hand, but that the French were beaten is beyond a doubt. The 5th, the enemy abandoned the right bank of the Seltz; but not before they had plundered the village of Neider-Ingelheim.

VENICE, September 25.

Another ſevere action has taken place near Mantua, which ended to the advantages of the Auſtrians. On the 23d the advanced guard of the Auſtrian reinforcements, amounting to 18,000 men, arrived at Treviſo. General Moreau continues his march thro' the Briſgau towards the Upper Rhine.

MILAN, September 24.

On the 21ſt inſt. another obſtinate action took place near Mantua, in which the French loſt 4000 men, and a great quantity of artillery. We expect here about 3000 wounded French.—The ſiege of Mantua muſt now a ſecond time be raiſed.

September 26.

M. Galeppi arrived on the 20th at Florency, with the anſwer of the Pope to the French directory, which we are aſſured is in the negative.

The king of Naples has iſſued a new edict—in which he calls on the nobility to ſtand forth in the defence of their country, and promiſes particular honors and immunities to thoſe who ſhall bring twenty able and expert volunteers in the field, or ſerve perſonally in the Royal corps of nobility.

STUTGARD, October 5.

On the 16th of September, general Frohlich compelled the French to abandon their poſition near Zeil, and retreat to Wurtzach. The Auſtrians on this occaſion made a very conſiderable booty. The loſs of every kind which the French have ſuffered along the Lake of Conſtance from the Auſtrians, and the armed Peaſants, eſpecially in carriages and baggage, is extremely great.

VIENNA, October 1.

The Hungarian Aſſembly of the States, from which ſo much is expected, will, it is ſaid, laſt three weeks.

The Prince of Eſterhazy will alone preſent the Emperor with 200,000 florins, and 100 huſſars. The number of Ghosts which paſs through the vicinity of Vienna to the army, is inconceivably great.

A ſolemn proceſſion has been held at Prague, as a Thanſgiving for delivery of Bohemia from the danger with which it was threatened by the republicans.

Forty thouſand recruits, it is ſaid, will be raiſed in that part of Poland which is the new acquiſition of Ruſſia.

BIBERACH (in Suabia) October 1.

The day of yeſterday was a moſt bloody one.—All the Auſtrian corps, purſuing Moreau's army, attacked the French, ſtationed between Buchau and Biandt, in nine different points; the thunder of cannon, and the diſcharge of muſquetry, laſted all day long, till ſeven o'clock in the evening, with increaſing violence. In the night the French began to retreat towards Stockach. The loſs on both ſides cannot be exactly aſcertained. It appears, however, by various accounts, that the Auſtrians had the advantage.

October 5.

Stockach, we are aſſured, is already occupied by the Auſtrians. The French columns of Moreau, Ferino, and Paillard, retreated through Furſtemberg and Huningen. At Stockach, and in other quarters, the Auſtrians took many French magazines. Bregentz and Lindau have been evacuated by the French after ſeveral engagements. The Auſtrian general Wolf occupied Bregentz on the 27th ult. At Lindau the French left behind many magazines. The reaſon why general Moreau made his retreat ſo ſlowly, was to ſave his baggage and artillery.

On the 24th ult a vanguard of Moreau's army arriven at Straſbourg from Fribourg; all the French troops in the interior now haſten to the frontiers.

FRANKFORT, October 8.

This moment it is reported here that the Arch-duke Charles, with a corps of troops paſſed the Rhine near Plitterſdob, in Suabia.

The head quarters of the Arch-duke Charles are at Offenbourg.

The Emperor demands indemnification of the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, and has violated his neutrality;

MILAN, September 27.

On the 20th, two Engliſh ſhips of the line debarked 600 men on the iſland of Capraja, belonging to Genoa; which they captured, together with the commander and garriſon.

On the 24th, the garriſon of Mantua made a ſortie, for the purpoſe of enlarging the ſpace for procuring forage.

LONDON, October 19

The king of Naples had determined again to act with vigour offenſively. He had detached a conſiderable body of cavalry and infantry from the interior of the country to act with the Auſtrians, and a part of his fleet had again put to ſea.

October 21.

The three Hamburgh mails that were due, reached town this morning. They bring a vaſt variety of intereſting matter, of which we ſhall endeavour to lay before our readers a ſatisfactory abſtract.

One very prominent and important part of the intelligence is, the repeated account of Buonaparte having been taken priſoner. This event was ſtated in our paper of Monday laſt, in a letter from a correſpondent at Bremen, and it was the only account of it which came to this country.

An article from Vienna of the 5th, ſtates, that general Wurmſer had frequently attacked and repulſed the enemy with loſs.

A letter from Hanau of the 5th inſt. ſays, that the Gazettes there aſſert, that Field Marſhal Wurmſer had on the 29d attacked the French near Sanguinetto, and defeated them with the loſs of 15,000 men; and this is further ſtrengthened by an article from Ratiſbon of the 3d inſtant, which ſays that Wurmſer, after ſix days fighting, had entirely defeated the enemy on the 20th ult. whoſe loſs in killed amounted to 6000 men, and in priſoners to 7000. Among the latter was Buonaparte.

Moreau was continuing his retreat towards Switzerland, but not without being frequently attacked, and as often defeated by the Auſtrian corps that ſurround him.—We refer to the variety of articles which we have taken from the mails, for a particular detail of the circumſtances of his retreat, and the ſituation of his army.

The Arch-duke Charles was continuing his route into Suabia, and general Petraſch was advancing to the Black Foreſt, to cut off the retreat of the French by that route. It ſeemed to be the deſign of Moreau to get into Switzerland, but the Auſtrians will doubtleſs follow him thither, nor quit him till his deſtruction ſhall be complete.

On the Lower Rhine, there had been ſome affairs of poſts, which uniformly ended to the advantage of the Auſtrians.

The diſorder of the French armies continued unabated, and the troops of the routed army, and the reinforcements of the North had broke into open rupture.

October 22.

We preſent, in our paper of this day, ſome further extracts from the Hamburgh Mails, and which the late hour of delivery of the letters, prevented us from giving in our paper of yeſterday.

On the 1ſt inſt. the Auſtrians ſtormed and carried the important poſt of the Tete du Pont of Neuwied, making the whole of the French who defended it priſoners of war.

General Hotze had paſſed the Rhine near Manheim, with a detachment of ten or twelve thouſand men, the propoſed object of this manœuvre was ſuppoſed to be a diverſion, while the Arch-duke ſhould attack Kehl.

Articles from Milan of the 24th, and Venice of the 25th ult. concur in ſtating, that obſtinate actions had taken place near Mantua. On the 21ſt a battle was fought, in which the French loſt 4000 men, and a great quantity of artillery, and it was concluded that the ſiege of Mantua muſt be a ſecond time raiſed.

On the 23d ult. the vanguard of a reinforcement of 18 000 Auſtrians had reached Treviſo, within two or three days march of Mantua.

An article from Milan, of the 26th ult. ſtates that the Pope had given a negative to the terms propoſed by the French.

We do not find the report of general Buonaparte having been taken priſoner confirmed. On the contrary, our correſpondent ſtates, that after he was routed, he ſet off for the Milaneſe, to expedite the march of reinforcements.

Yeſterday diſpatches were received from R. Craufurd, Eſq. dated Sweitzengen October 2, and 3 by which it appears that nothing material had occurred in the army of the Arch-duke ſince the former accounts.

Letters were likewiſe received yeſterday from Mr. Drake at Venice, by which it appears that there were 30,000 men in Mantua on the 13th ult. when he received the laſt accounts. There was alſo a conſiderable number of ſick in the garriſon, but not near ſo many as in the French army, in which the number of ſick was daily increaſing. The Auſtrian troops were, when the accounts left Mantua, under ſome alarm, leſt they ſhould not be relieved, as they were at that time ignorant of reinforcements marching from the Tyrol.

It does not appear that general Wurmſer had been obliged to take ſhelter in Mantua, but had himſelf choſen to go into that garriſon with his army. General Laver had the principal command under Wurmſer.

The attack at St. George was much more fatal to the French than the Auſtrians, the former having loſt above 2,000 men in that affair. The garriſon were in hopes of the army of the king of Naples aſſiſting in obliging the French to raiſe the ſiege.

Diſpatches were ſealed yeſterday at the admiralty for Admiral Sir John Jarvis, which were ordered to be ſent off with all poſſible expedition to the Mediterranean.

An expreſs was received at the ſecretary of ſtate's office yeſterday from Dover, which announces the ſafe arrival of Lord Malmeſbury and ſuite at Calais, from whence they ſet forward, with the appointed eſcort to Paris, where they were expected to arrive laſt night.

Letters from Copenhagen of the 1st inſtant, announce that all ſorts of Eaſt-India or Chineſe goods belonging to the powers at war, may be ſent in foreign bottoms from India to the harbour of Copenhagen, without paying any more duty than the Daniſh ſhips.

We hear that an ingenious artiſt has lately transferred to the Admiralty Board, a propoſal for making a Machine, by the help of which perſons may deſcend with ſafety into the deepeſt water, and remain for hours,—have ſufficient light and action to enter the holds of veſſels, and perform ſuch neceſſary buſineſs as may be required; at the ſame time be enabled to communicate their ſentiments to thoſe above, and likewiſe receive inſtructions from them. It is unneceſſary to ſay any thing about the utility of ſuch an invention in the raiſing of ſunken veſſels, the recovery of wrecks, &c.

Monday laſt a trial was made of a new invented gun carriage, at Calvert's wharf, Limehouſe, before ſeveral gentlemen in the naval and military ſervice, who expreſſed their approbation of the plan, as calculated to render important advantages to the country, by the material ſaving which it cauſes in the number of men neceſſary to work the guns.

The trial was made on an eighteen pounder, which was worked with facility by four men, and it was the opinion of the officers preſent, that it might be done with three. Its advantages over the common gun are many and obvious. It may be worked with a ſaving of two thirds the number of men that are employed at preſent.—Its motion of traverſing is ſo eaſy, that it may be always thrown round to the ſide, and loaded in-board, which preſerves the men from being expoſed to ſmall ſhot, and with much more eaſe and certainty of doing execution. It has an inclined plane, which may be raiſed or lowered as the ſituation of the ſhip may require. Suppoſing a ſhip fighting the windward guns, the plane is raiſed at the train of the carriage, ſo as to give the gun an inclination towards the port, in reverſion to the incline of the ſhip, which prevents the neceſſity of bowſing tackles, and at the ſame time eaſes the breeching greatly when it recoils.

Mutiny at Cowes.

The following particulars reſpecting the mutiny of the foreign regiment at Cowes' are given in a letter from that place, dated the 19th inſtant.

"The mutinous Hulans went out with Sir Ralph Abercrombie to the Weſt Indies laſt Chriſtmas, but refuſed to act at St. Lucie, unleſs they were mounted as cavalry, agreeable, as they inſiſted, to ſtipulation, they were ordered back to England by the general, and diſembarked from tranſports at this place about ſix weeks ago. On Sunday laſt an order was received to draft them into the different foreign regiments, now about to ſail for St. Domingo; no ſooner was the report made known to them, than they unanimouſly manifeſted the moſt daring ſymptoms of reſiſtance and hoſtility. A guard of ſixty men was called out, and charged with ball, on which they retreated to their barracks, the doors of which they barred, and ſwore vengeance againſt the firſt perſon who dared approach; the officer of the guard went near the window to expoſtulate with them, and had a piſtol fired at him, on which further violent meaſures were ſuſpended, till orders from the war office ſhould be received. The town of Newport all Sunday and Monday was in the greateſt conſternation, nor are the apprehenſions of the inhabitants yet allayed, as theſe deſperadoes perſiſt in ſwearing they will yield only with their lives. They are for the moſt part young men of extremely good appearance, and it is ſuſpected that the French, of whom there are near an hundred, are more inclined to republicaniſm, than the cauſe they have engaged to defend.

BOSTON, December 23.

Letter from Nantucket, December 16.

Theſe will inform you, that laſt night the ſhip Alliance, Capt. Peaſe, arrived here from Woolwich Bay, laſt from St. Helena, which he left September 28, in company with five other whale ſhips, for this port. Capt. Peaſe informs that a Dutch fleet of two 74's, two frigates, and a ſloop of war, were at Saldanha bay, and that the Engliſh fleet lying at the Cape of Good Hope, got information, and immediately proceeded againſt them, and captured the whole ſquadron without difficulty. Capt. P. alſo informs, that Mr. Leach, a merchant of St. Helena, told him, a ſhip belonging to Boſton (her name and the captain's he had forgotten, but certainly neither Sigourney nor Doble) from India, with a freight for Europe, had been caſt away to the northward and eaſtward of the Cape of Good Hope, veſſel and cargo loſt; the people were roughly treated by the natives, but no lives were loſt; the crew had taken paſſage in the fleet for Europe. Capt. P. on his paſſage, lat. 22, long. 58, ſpoke brig Ann, from Surrinam for Boſton, had loſt her foretopmaſt. Alſo, ſpoke brig Ann, Coffin, from Hiſpaniola for Philadelphia.

SALEM, December 20.

A gentleman of this town has received a letter from his friend at Liverpool, Nova-Scotia, wherein is mentioned the arrival at Halifax of a packet from England—which brings an account of the differences with Spain being accommodated, and a happy proſpect of the negotiation with France being favourably terminated. The letter is dated the 22d ult. The paſſage of the packet is not mentioned.

The above letter mentions, that a diviſion of Richery's fleet deſtroyed property on the Labradore ſhore to the amount of 25 000 l. ſterling, belonging to one houſe, and burnt a 20 gun ſhip, loaded entirely with fiſh. The deſtruction on the whole coaſt by the French fleet under Admiral Richery, has been very great, and muſt be ſeverely felt by the lower claſs of citizens—the property deſtroyed conſiſting of fiſh, proviſions and articles of the firſt neceſſity.

NEW-YORK, December 29.

Capt. Black, on the 27th of October, being about 30 leagues from Breſt, fell in with a fleet of Britiſh men of war, 18 in number, who ſeemed unwilling to ſpeak him—and next day, lat. 46, was boarded by the French frigate Felicity, one of Admiral Richery's ſquadron of three 74 gun ſhips, one 80, and three frigates, bound from Newfoundland to France. Captain Black informed them, that he had juſt left a Britiſh fleet; from which circumſtance we conclude, that he did not jump into the lion's mouth, but altered his courſe to avoid them.

December 30.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the Hunter, Montague, from Briſtol and Breſt, October 26, about 15 ſail of the line lay in Breſt waters, nearly ready for ſea; that ſeveral veſſels were repairing—and that there were about 26 armed veſſels, beſides a number of privateers which were fitting.

The Hunter was boarded three days out of Briſtol by the French privateer ſhip Buonaparte of 16 guns, captain Raymond, who treated them politely, except putting on board them 16 priſoners againſt the will of captain M. Having the priſoners on board, captain M. ſteered for Breſt, where he debarked them, and repreſented the facts to the admiral and the owners, who highly diſapproved of the conduct of captain Raymond, who had no orders to diſtreſs the Americans. The Buonaparte had been out three days, and had taken three prizes, one of which was the Duke of Clarence, Weſt-India man, valued at 25 000l. ſterling, the other two were deſtroyed.

Jamaica accounts were received by the barque Neptune, to the 3d Dec. Theſe accounts ſtate, that the Indian Queen, Engliſh Eaſt Indiaman, had been carried into Cayenne. That the Convolant, a French brig, had been ſent into Port Royal, having diſpatches from Rigaud to the Executive Directory on board. That accounts had been received of their being 12 ſhips of the line at Havannah; alſo, that Admiral Prindle, without firing a gun, had taken the Dutch Fleet, bound to the Eaſt Indies, and carried them into the Cape of Good Hope, conſiſting of 3 ſail of the line, one 50, 3 frigates and a ſloop of war! That a Spaniſh veſſel, ſaid to have 20 000 dollars on board, had been carried into Morant bay. That Gen. Abercrombie was daily expected at St Domingo, with 4000 men. That the ſhip Hope, Hunter, from Greenock, was wrecked near Plumb Iſland. That a brig half full of water and deſerted, was ſeen at the northward of Caymanes, with "The Sally of New York," written on her ſtern. That orders had been received from St. James, for the taking and detention of all Spaniſh veſſels. That, [via Malaga and Port Royal, a roundabout ſtory] all Britiſh veſſels in Spaniſh ports had been liberated! That Count de Bruges had penetrated the republican territory to within 11 miles of Cape Francois! That 5 Spaniſh prizes had been ſold at Martinique, and the money lodged in the Cuſtom houſe.

PETERSBURG, *Jan.* 10.

Laſt Wedneſday night, an attempt was made by ſome daring villians to get into the Treaſury Office of this ſtate.—They made their way good through the outer door, by cutting two holes near the upper and lower bolts, large enough to admit one of their hands—by which means they got out the two large bolts. After getting into the paſſage, they drove a large wedge between the folding outward door of the Treaſury conſiderably above the lock, and forced it wide enough to get a crow bar in. Being alarmed, (as is conjectured) they deſiſted, and left the implements ſtanding in the doors as above deſcribed till next morning.

On the 19th ult. the Houſe of Repreſentatives of South Carolina, agreed to the following reſolutions, on the ſubject of the reſignation of the Preſident of the United States.

"The Preſident of the United States having announced to his fellow-citizens, his determination to decline a re-election to the important office of Chief Magiſtrate, this Houſe cannot behold the event of his leaving the public ſervice, which has been long deprecated by his country, without giving expreſſion to its feelings.

"Be it therefore reſolved, that the great merits and diſintereſted ſervices of GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States, have inſpired this Houſe with the moſt lively feelings of affectionate attachment and gratitude to him.

"That this Houſe entertains the moſt exalted ſenſe of his great and excellent Character, eſtabliſhed on the unperiſhable foundations of Virtue, Honour, and Talent, long employed in the ſervice of his country; and that it will ever cheriſh the memory of his worth with proud affection.

"That he carries with him, into the retirement he ſeeks, the ardent wiſhes of this Houſe, for a long and uninterrupted courſe of happineſs.

"Reſolved, That the ſpeaker be requeſted to tranſmit to the Preſident, this teſtimony of the public opinion and reſpect of his fellow-citizens."

— —

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of reſpectability in Paris, to his friend in New York, dated 9th Thermidor, 4th year.

DEAR FRIEND,

"The likeneſs of general Buonaparte being juſt come out, I ſend you two copies; one for yourſelf, the other for my friend R— I am ſure it will pleaſe you ſo much the more, as a ſingular diſcovery has lately been made reſpecting the place of his origin—He happens to be a countryman of yours, and even one of your friends, inſtead of being a Corſican, as firſt reported. Buonaparte is an aſſumed name; his family name is SHALER, from Middletown in Connecticut. You will no doubt, be able to judge of the truth directly; and not fail to aſcertain the fact, in caſe the people of America may have any doubts about it. I expect they will rejoice at an event which has afforded pleaſure, and procures me the advantage of receiving from him at this very moment every mark of friendſhip, in conſequence of our former acquaintance in America.

"Salute and Fraternity.

"C——."

DIED, at Preſque'Iſle, ANTHONY WAYNE, commander in chief of the American army.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT it ſhall and may be lawful for the citizens of the United States of America to import into the Britiſh ports of St. Domingo, in their own veſſels, the following enumerated articles, viz.

Flour, bread, biſcuit, peaſe, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley and grain of any ſort; tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, hemp, flax, maſts, yards, bowſprits, ſtaves, headings, timber, ſhingles, and all ſorts of lumber; horſes, neat cattle, ſheep, hogs, poultry, and live ſtock of any ſort.

And the following articles are allowed to be imported until further public notice be given.

Claret in hogſheads and caſes, hogs lard, ſweet oil, onions, apples and other green fruit; beef, pork, and fiſh.

No goods or commodities whatever ſhall be imported or brought from the United States of America, into any port or ports of St. Domingo, in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh, after this date, except the above, under the penalty of the forfeiture thereof, and alſo the ſhip or veſſel in which the ſame ſhall be brought together with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle and apparel.

C. FORBES, Maj. Gen.

Port-au Prince, Auguſt 1, 1796.

From the *London Morning Poſt.*

WAR between FRANCE, PORTUGAL, and AMERICA.

We now ſee clearly the policy of France, a policy on which ſhe begins to act, and a policy in which it is only perhaps too rational to expect ſhe will receive every ardent and active ſupport. Her policy is, that no nation ſhould enter into ſuch relations with another, that all other nations are to be rendered incapable of availing themſelves of commercial intercourſe with that nation, or if ſhe is permitted an intercourſe, it is ſuch a one as lays the nation under a greater diſadvantage than the nation with which ſhe has engaged in ſuch excluſive relations.

The public is aware of the very divided ſentiments in America, reſpecting the treaty with this country; we believe even in the legiſlature, that treaty was ratified by a ſingle vote on the diviſion. We have every reaſon for believing the people of America to be decidedly againſt the treaty. The queſtion will be, Will the treaty continue or not? If it does France and America muſt be at war, for the treaty holds out ſuperior advantages to this country.

The policy of France is likewiſe manifeſt with reſpect to Portugal. We underſtand that application has been made by the Directory to the king of Spain, for permiſſion for a French army to march through Spain into Portugal, to break the aſſiſting treaty with this country, contrary, as they contend it to be, to the laws of nations, and the juſt rights of all countries. It is clear therefore from our kindneſs in interfering in attempting to diſtate her government, and for uſing every art to diſtract and divide her people, ſhe now endeavours to retaliate, by bending her policy againſt our trade and our intereſt. The queſtion will therefore be ſimply thus: will Great-Britain, which with all the great powers of Europe as her allies has not been able to attack France with any deciſive advantage, be adequate, even with the aſſiſtance of America, to oppoſe that republic—aſſiſted by the Dutch, by Spain, by the reſources of Italy—and ſecretly tho' not deciſively aſſiſted, by the Baltic powers—for it is unqueſtionably the intereſt of them all to humble the excluſive ſpirit and commercial jealouſy of this country.

Our reſources are much exhauſted; our people are much diſpirited; our means for defence decline with the continuance of the war. Contemplating everything, where is the thinking, or rational man, who will not ſay change your politics, change your cabinet, leave no effort for peace untried, that ſupport of which you boaſted at the commencement of the war may all be directed againſt you—Europe obſerving the unequalled exertions of France, and the advantageous ground on which ſhe now ſtands, may make her a rallying point, for procuring the benefits and bleſſings which which are ſure to reſult from free and unreſtricted commerce.

TOWN OF PETERSBURG:

January Huſtings Court, 1797.

Purſuant to the Regulations made for fixing the Aſſize of Bread in this Town, the Court aſcertain and fix the Price of Flour this date, at Nine Dollars per Barrel—Therefore the Loaf of Bread for 3d. ſhould weigh 14 ounces.

A copy,

J. GRAMMER, C. T. P.

†4† Thoſe perſons who were entruſted with Subſcription Papers for publiſhing a Collection of Poems by the late Col. Robert Munford, are requeſted to lodge them and the Subſcription Money received, with William Prentis, Printer, Peterſburg, in whoſe hands the Poems are left for publication.

WILLIAM MUNFORD.

December 23, 1796.

Diſtrict of Bermuda-Hundred or City-Point.

NOTICE.

THE *Collector's Office* for this Diſtrict being, from neceſſity, removed to this place, all perſons, having buſineſs thereat, are hereby notified of the removal.

WILLIAM HETH, Collector,

CITY-POINT, Jan. 7, 1797.

January 7, 1797.

ON Thurſday the 5th inſtant, ſeveral perſons purſued four runaways, and found in their poſſeſſion the following articles, viz. a variety of petticoats, ſeveral women's jackets, ſhifts, aprons, handkerchiefs, caps, habits, and a pair of pockets marked D T—there are alſo ſeveral men's waiſtcoats, a pair of breeches, two children's frocks, one patched counterpain, two cloaks, ſeveral yards durants, ſome flannel, and ſeveral other ſmall things too tedious to mention. The claimants will pleaſe apply to the ſubſcriber, on Cocke's road, near Butterwood Springs.

2* THOMAS COLLIER.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and bringing home, or ſecuring in a jail ſo that I get him, a NEGRO BOY named

P. A R K E R,

Who abſconded on the night of Friday laſt, 6th inſt.

PARKER is a ſmart likely lad, of a yellowiſh complexion, about 18 years old, rather ſhort for his age, fond of dreſs, and ſometimes ties his hair behind his head—he has been brought up and conſtantly employed as a houſe ſervant—he carried with him a number of clothes (among which are a coat and jacket of half worn fine mix'd cloth with plain plated buttons, and a new ſuit of mix'd kerſey) as well as three blankets and a mix'd coloured rug. About ſeven years ago he was bought on the Eaſtern Shore, where he was born, by a Mr. John Billups, and ſold by him to Dr. Donati, of Nottoway county, from whoſe eſtate I purchaſed him. Maſters of veſſels and others are cautioned from employing or carrying him out of the ſtate, as on proof thereof, they will be proſecuted according to law. If ſeduced and carried away by ſome evil intended perſon, as there is reaſon to believe, a reward of Fifty Dollars, over and above, will be given on the offender's being brought to juſtice.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

Peterſburg, January 8, 1797. co6

I wiſh to RENT,

The HOUSES and LOTS,

I now occupy—allowance will be made for repairs.

S. DAVIES.

January 8, 1797.

TAKEN UP at my plantation, a RED BULL, about 6 years old—mark'd with a half crop and ſlit in the right, and half crop in the left ear, has alſo a very dull brand on the left ſhoulder appears to be W, and has a nick a croſs the ſkin of his neck near the ſtriking place. Poſted and appraiſed to ten dollars.

JOSEPH WHITEHEAD.

January 4, 1797. 3

Library Society.

ON Friday, the 20th inſtant, at 10 o'clock preciſely, will be held at BREWER'S Tavern, the Half Yearly Meeting of the ſaid Society.

The Members are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance.

DUNCAN ROSE, Treaſurer.

Peterſburg, January 5, 1797. (2w)

December 20, 1796.

THE administration of James Belches, having been abolished and made void, by the order of the General Court last sitting, and granted to Matthew M. Claiborne—it is earnestly requested, that all who may have demands will make them known, and bring forward their claims; those indebted will please make payment.

MATTHEW M. CLAIBORNE,
Adm'or of Charles Harrison, sen. dec'd.

FIFTY Dollars reward for CESAR, a fellow 35 years old—Twenty Dollars reward for MANSFIELD, a lad of about 18—Six Dollars for RACHAEL, a girl about 16 or 17—Twenty Dollars for WILLIAM, a hopping fellow, about 40.

The above Negroes, belonging to the estate of General Charles Harrison, have made their escape from the subscriber, who is the Administrator. Cesar I conclude will make for Suffolk or Norfolk, and will I suppose get on board some vessel; he is a large trim fellow, black complexion, and inclined to lisp. Mansfield well grown for his age, black and straight limbed. Rachael, a girl very black, and rather dull of apprehension—The two latter I am creditably informed, are harboured by white people in the neighbourhood, a few miles above Dinwiddie court-house, on Stony creek, or thereabout. The latter, William, somewhere on James river.

I do hereby forewarn all persons from detaining, supporting, or harbouring, the above slaves, at their peril; for I will exercise every rigour of the law on such persons, agreeable to their desert.

MATTHEW M. CLAIBORNE,
Administrator of Charles Harrison.
December 20, 1796. 3

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Petersburg, January 1, 1797

A.

CAPT. JAMES AFFLOCK. Thomas Anderson.

B.

James Bromley. Mrs. Burd. John Blackwell. Gurdon Backus. Joseph Badger. Capt. William Baykin. John Beale, Dinwiddie county. Gisham Bell.

C.

Rev. John Brunskill, clerk of Amelia county, care of Roger Atkinson. William Cowan, Lunenburg, 2. Capt Williamson Coleman, Dinwiddie county. Joshua Chaffin, Amelia county.

D

Joseph Dupuy, Lunenburg. Doctor Robert De Grappenried, Lunenburg county. Thomas Dicky, 2.

E

George Elliot, care of Robert Colquhoun. Thomas Edger.

F.

John Fenton, care of John Angus, 2.

G.

Erasmus Gill, 2. William Gunnell. John Cary, Prince George.

H.

Mr. Hesdras, 2. Hugh Hunter. Joseph Hooper.

J.

Zachariah Justice. Henry Israel. Jackson, Crallie & Jones, 2.

M.

Doctor Zachariah Martin, 3. James H. Montfort, Nottoway county. Ebenezer Macgowan, Nottoway county. George Macfarlane. James Maugeur. Alexander More. David Marlen, Prince George.

P.

James Patton and James Dykes. William S. Peachy, 2. William Parham, Sussex county. Gen. Robert Porterfield, Dinwiddie county. Dr. John Patterson, Nottoway county.

R.

Littleton Raines. John Read. Theodrick Bland Ruffin. John Rodgers. Christian Rite.

S

Robert Stewart, care of Baird and Weisiger. Peter Stokes, Lunenburg county. William Stevenson. John Stewart, jun.

T.

James Thaxton, Lunenburg county.

V.

John Verrell.

W.

Frederick Watkins, Nottoway county. Thomas Wells. Colin C. Wills, care of James Lynch. Hubbart Wyatt, Dinwiddie county. Capt. Peter Woodlief, 4. Charles Williams, Sussex county, care of Joseph Harding. John Taylor Wormley, at the Rev. Mr. Robinson's, Chesterfield county.

J. GRAMMER.

January 3, 1797.

Petersburg, Nov. 30, 1796.

THE subscriber, by virtue of an administration commited to him by the Hustings Court of the Town of Petersburg, will offer for sale, on the first Monday in March next, at the Court-house of said Town,

Four valuable Slaves, *to wit:*

An old black woman named Molly, a black man named Billy, a mulatto woman named Charlotte and her two children, and a dark mulatto woman named Betty—The property of Michael Burke, deceased.

Six months credit will be given for one half the purchase money, and twelve months for the other half.

If any person has any just claim to either of the above Slaves, they are desired to come forward and legally establish the same, on or before the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold as above.

C. C. DE KLAUMAN, Serjeant
of the Town of Petersburg.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Worshipful Court of Mecklenburg, will be Sold on the premises, in the said county, on 18 months credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, on the 10th of February next,

ONE Tract of LAND, situate and lying in the county aforesaid, belonging to the Estate of WILLIAM BAILEY, deceased. by

LEWIS ROFFE,
WILLIAM STONE,
JOHN EDWARDS,
CHARLES HUTCHERSON,
EDWARD DODSON. } Comm'rs.

Mecklenburg county, Dec. 13, 1796 (ec 6*)

Blank Bills of Exchange,

For SALE at this OFFICE.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, when he was on to the northward in August last,

MURRAY,

a dark Mulatto man, from 30 to 40 years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; the above reward will be given on his commitment to jail, or on delivery to me.

JAMES MARSH.

Petersburg, January 3, 1797.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Tuesday the 31st day of January, 1797, at Cumberland Courthouse:

NINETY VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES,

CONSISTING of Men, Women and Children—a large proportion of which are valuable crop negroes. Bonds payable in 12 months from their date, and to bear interest from thence if not punctually paid, with approved security, will be required of the purchasers. Mr. Joseph Selden will direct the sale, and is authorized by me to act on the occasion.

EDWIN BURWELL.

Richmond, December 8, 1796. tdf

FOR SALE,

On a reasonable Credit,

A TRACT of Land containing 1600 acres, in Surry county, near the Court-house, whereon I lately lived; the soil is favourable for the cultivation of corn and small grain, and a considerable part will produce good tobacco naturally; a large stream runs through the land on which there is not only an abundance of rich low land proper for meadow, with a trifling expence of ditching, but has on it a very advantageous site for a Mill, within three miles of a public landing on James river; a short dam may be made to raise fifteen feet of water, or more if required. The land is better stock'd with good pine, white oak, ash and poplar than most tracts in the lower country, having been but little pillaged, except for the houses now on the Land—they have all been built within ten years, and consist of a well finished and convenient two story dwelling-house, and every other necessary outhouse—there is also valuable young orchards, both of apple and peach. Should any person desirous of purchasing wish to view the Land and advantages above mentioned, they will be shewn by application to me in Isle of Wight county.

RICHARD COCKE.

Shad-Bay, Dec. 31, 1796. 6

FOR SALE,

And to be entered on at Christmas, 1797,

THAT beautiful and healthful Farm, whereon I now live, in Brunswick county. It is no exaggeration to say, that this spot has as many advantages as any on Meherrin river.—It contains about 450 acres, is bounded by the river about 1½ miles; has a river mill-seat equal if not superior to any on the river, on the north side, by a never failing stream, on which there is a mill lately built, running two pair of stones, the dam built in the most substantial manner, the running gears now out of repair—the soil rich and fertile for all manner of productions; the situation beautiful; excellent spring at the door; convenient to court-house, churches, &c. the neighbourhood remarkable for hospitality, sociality, and general respectability; the situation is calculated for merchandize, manufacturing mills, distilleries, &c.

Also for sale, two other small Farms, adjacent to the above, possessing many advantages—they may be bought separately or together—with a stock of fine cattle, six fine mules of three years old next spring, chiefly broke to work, and one older. Also several high bred elegant brood mares, all young.

For terms apply to my son Paul Claiborne, at my house, and whatsoever bargain he shall make, conformable to my instructions in the premises, I will fulfill on my return home.

THOMAS CLAIBORNE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 21, 1796.

N. B. I have also for sale, two valuable Tracts, near Cape Fear, in North Carolina. Apply to the same source for terms

---

John Ellis,

Has received by different vessels from Europe, and will be offered for sale, by wholesale and retail, on Monday next, in the house formerly occupied by HUGH HUNTER, deceased, and immediately opposite Halliday and Stoke's store, in Old-street,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING of almost every article in the Dry Good line, either useful or ornamental; having selected his goods from the different manufactories, he is enabled to dispose of them on such terms, as must render them an object to those, who conceive it their interest to purchase with cash.

N B. Country merchants will be supplied on the most reasonable terms.

Petersburg, Oct. 20, 1796. (tf)

Edward Jeffers,

HAVING declined business in the Town of Petersburg, has removed his office to his house situated on the lower end of Bollingbrook street, a few doors below the Vendue Office. He earnestly wishes to adjust all accounts, as Executor of John Jeffers, deceased, and as surviving partner of John and Edward Jeffers. Intending to leave the state about six months hence, he gives this public notice, to those who have any just claims against said firm, &c. to apply for immediate payment, otherwise this notice shall be pled in bar—and those persons who cannot make it convenient to discharge their accounts immediately, are requested to give their bonds. Every possible indulgence will be given to those who amicably adjust their accounts.

Petersburg, October 31, 1796.

Blank Bonds for sale at this Office.

At a Quarterly Session Court, continued and held for Lunenburg County, on Friday, the 11th day of November, 1796.

Henry Corran, administrator of James Corran, deceased, which administrator is assignee of Lewis Burwell, surviving executor of Edward R. Yates, deceased, Complainants,
Against
John Barry, George Craghead, attorney in fact for the said John Barry, and Daniel Robertson. Defendants. } In CHANCERY.

THE defendant John Barry not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel—It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on or before the second Thursday in March next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some Gazette, either in Richmond or Petersburg for two months successively, and published at the court-house door of the county aforesaid.

A Copy,
Teste THOMAS TAYLOR, D. C. L. C.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Saturday the 24th instant, in this town, otherwise as I returned home, in Prince George,

A Red Pocket-Book,

Wherein was FOUR BONDS, for 67l. 10s. each, against Charles Cose; the first was dated the 5th day of October, 1796. and on demand the 25th of December, 1797—the second on demand the 25th of December, 1798—the third the 25th of December, 1799—and the fourth the 25th of December, 1800, and many other accounts too tedious to mention.—Whoever shall deliver the said book and papers to me, or the Printer, or Herbert Temple, in Prince George county, shall receive the above reward.

PETER TATUM.

N B. I hereby forewarn any person or persons from trading in any manner for the above mentioned bonds and accounts. P. T.

December 26, 1796. 3t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STOP THIEF!

STOLEN out of my stable, in the course of last night, a BLACK GELDING, four years old, about fourteen hands high, just docked and trimmed, both mane and forelocks, with one hind foot white; he trots, paces and canters well, and carries his head remarkably low. They stole also, a large new saddle, and an elegant plated bit bridle. The saddle had silver bosses, with D. or A. D. thereon. I will give the above reward upon delivery of the horse, saddle and bridle, with the addition of 15 dollars for securing the thief.

Richmond, November 22. AUG. DAVIS.

December 27, 1796.

STRAYED or Stolen from Mr. John Osborne's stable, in Blandford, the 23d instant,

A Bay Mare,

Four years old, four feet seven or eight inches high, shod before, with a short tail, one hind foot white, small ears, trots and gallops. Whoever delivers the said Mare to me in Chesterfield county, shall be rewarded agreeable to their merits.

ARTHER TRAYLOR, jun.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that his business will be carried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.

He therefore requests, that all those who are indebted to him will come forward to adjust and settle their respective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to those who owe him balances above six months.

JOHN BELL.

John & William Bell,

HAVE just received an additional supply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,

from the Northward Markets.—Also a large and general assortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other seasonable Goods, from Liverpool—Which they offer for sale, on the usual terms, at their store in Bollingbrook street.

Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres and Swandowns.
Fancy Plumes, Feathers, Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs.
Playing Cards, Blank Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary.
Sheetings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Muslins.
Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat assortment of Sattins, Lustrings, and Persians.
Table and Tea China, in sets.
Glass and Queens ware assorted.
Bohea Tea.
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Teneriffe Wines—(the Madeira warranted 4 years old.
Bar Iron, Cuttings, Salt.
Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Rum, French and Apple Brandies.
Cheese, Chocolate.
Black and Cayenne Pepper, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796. tf

Smith & Hill,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have Just Received and now for opening,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

comprehending almost every useful and fashionable article, which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, for ready payment.

Petersburg, October 28, 1796. (tf.)

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of HUNTER & SPAIN, for dealings at their Store in Brunswick, and to SPAIN, HUNTER, & Co. for dealings at their Store in St. Yaminany, are earnestly requested to be speedy in making payment to the subscriber, who is in possession of the Books, Bonds, Notes, and Accounts—as the whole of the out-standing debts will indiscriminately be lodged in an Attorney's hands to bring suit thereon by the first day of March next; the nature of the above Companies business not admitting of farther indulgence.

JAMES CREIGHTON.

Brunswick county, Nov. 10, 1796. tf

Mecklenburg County,

October, Quarterly Court, 1796.

John Marshall, Plaintiff.
Against
Richard Baskervill, Henry Moody, and Francis Moody, which said Henry and Francis are sons of Henry Moody, deceased, Charles Campbell and Phebe his wife, Abraham Benfort and Mary his wife, which said Phebe Campbell and Mary Beufort are daughters of the said Henry Moody, deceased, Elizabeth Beufort Moody and P. Moody infants, and daughters of William Moody, deceased, who was also son of Henry Moody, deceased. Defendants. } In CHANCERY.

THE defendants Charles Campbell and Phebe his wife—Abraham Benfort, and Mary his wife,—Elizabeth Beufort Moody,—and P. Moody,—not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel—It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the second Monday in February next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some news paper in Richmond or Petersburg, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy,
Teste WILLIAM BASKERVILLE, C. Cur.

THE death of Mr. WEISIGER makes it indispensibly requisite, that the business carried on under the late firm of Baird and Weisiger, and John Baird jun. and Co. should be closed; those who are indebted, are once more requested to come forward and settle, or pay off their respective balances, as no longer indulgence will be given—John Baird, jun. and William Baird, have the books and papers, and will settle and receive payments—Those who are indebted to me in my private capacity, will please take notice, that as their debts have been long due, unless they now come forward and make payment, or renew their bonds, no longer indulgence will be given them.

I will rent my place in the lower end of Blandford, called Boyd's tenement, there is a commodious dwelling-house which commands a beautiful view of the river and street, with all necessary out houses, and an excellent meadow, containing in all about 16 acres—entry will be given at Christmas

I will also rent the store in Blandford lately occupied by Baird and Weisiger, it is large, convenient, and well adapted for carrying on business, and has good lumber houses; possession may be had immediately.

I will dispose of an elegant new chariot, built under my own eye—the springs, axle-trees and iron work, with handsome harness for four horses, imported from Philadelphia. Twelve months credit will be given on bond and security.

JOHN BAIRD.

Prince George Greencroft, Nov. 28 1796.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Worshipful Court of Brunswick, will be sold to the highest bidder, on three months credit at the courthouse of the said county, on Monday, the 23d of next month, to satisfy sundry debts due from Lewis Brown, to the Rev. Thomas Lundie, and Scott the Edmunds and Co. the following property belonging to the said Brown, to wit: Four Negroes, JENNY, JUDY, BETTY, and a child not named, and three featherbeds and furniture, by the

COMMISSIONERS.

December 31, 1796 (3p)

On Thursday the 12th instant, (January) will be sold, to the highest bidder for ready money, before Mr. John Brewer's Tavern, in Petersburg,

THREE Negro Men belonging to the estate of Jeremiah Overby, dec.—one a good Waggoner, one a good Shoemaker, and the other a good House servant.

ARMISTEAD DAVES, Administrator.

The above Negroes were put up to the highest bidder, agreeably to a former advertisement; at Brewer's Tavern, the 24th of last month, and the subscriber became the purchaser—but as some persons have intimated a dissatisfaction at the sale, on account of the manner of the sale being too short, I have thought proper, in order to give satisfaction, again to offer them for sale at public vendue to the above advertisement.

A. DAVES.

January 2, 1797.

WANTED TO HIRE,

TEN or twelve strong NEGRO FELLOWS and three plough BOYS for one, two, or three years. Apply to the subscriber at Hatcher's Run, or at the Vendue Office in Petersburg

J. HAXALL.

Petersburg, December 12, 1796. tf

KENTUCKY LANDS.

SOME very valuable Green river Lands, lying on Rough creek, and Mulberry run, a branch thereof, together with some Military Lands, of first quality on Little Barren, for sale or exchange—Part cash, and the balance to property or good bonds, will be received. Apply to Mr. David Hudson, High street, Petersburg.

October 10, 1796. 20tf

AMERICAN OCCURRENCES.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.

Capt. Pike from Gottenburg, informs, that the heir to the throne of Sweden was to be crowned in Nov. and was to marry a relation to the Empreſs of Ruſſia. In conſequence of this connection between Charles and Catharine, there was ſome rumours that the Swedes would be engaged in the war againſt France, unleſs a general pacification ſhould ſoon take place.

Capt. Rogers from Cape Francois, informs, that the uſual mode of tranſacting buſineſs ſtill prevails there. Government takes cargoes—and pays in promiſes only. Americans bound to Britiſh ports in St. Domingo are carried in.

A gentleman from Porto Rico, informs, that the American ſhip MOUNT VERNON, captured by the French privateer Flying Fiſh, capt. Paris, had been condemned and ſold there. The pretences for her condemnation were various, but on being principally obviated, judgement was finally given on inſtructions ſent to the commander of the privateer by the French Miniſter—directing him to make prize of this ſhip. Paris, capt. of the privateer, had been appointed Conſul at Porto Rico, and ſat in judgement upon his own cauſe.

December 21.

Capt. Freeman, in a brig belonging to Mr. Bradford, of Liverpool, Nova-Scotia, arrived in town on Monday evening. He was captured in lat. 23, by a Spaniſh brig letter of marque from Spain bound to Leeward. This is the firſt inſtance we have heard of repriſals on the Britiſh commerce by the Spaniards in the Weſt-Indies.

SALEM, Dec. 20.

By the brig Mary, capt. J. Lindſey, who arrived at Marblehead, on Sunday laſt, in 57 days from Cadiz, we have poſitive confirmation of the declaration of war by Spain againſt England. It was proclaimed by the heralds of ſtate, at the corner of every ſtreet in Cadiz the day before capt Lindſey ſailed, and the day was celebrated with the utmoſt enthuſiaſtic joy. The inhabitants appeared to have adopted the French manners entirely—the tri-coloured cockade was worn, and the French national ſongs were ſung with rapture.

Prizes were brought in every day and the ſpirit of privateering prevailed all ranks of citizens. Five large and rich Portugueſe ſhips from the Brazils had been captured by the French, two of which had arrived at Cadiz—the remainder were ordered for other ports. It was rumoured that 100,000 Frenchmen were to attack Gibraltar in the Spring.—The tale of the capture of admiral Jervis's fleet (ſo many times confirmed, but never by capt. Pedrick) turned out in the loſs only of one hoſpital ſhip, the crew of which capt. L. ſaw landed in Cadiz.

Admiral Jervis's eſcape was attributed to a want of vigilance in the combined fleet and to ſuperior manoeuvering. They were chaſed 48 hours, and had ſafely arrived at Gibraltar.

Price of American produce when Capt. L. ſailed—Fiſh, from 7 to 8 dollars, rice, 6 to 7, beef 21, pork, 25.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 17.

On Saturday night laſt, about 9 o' clock, an attempt was made to fire the town, by lodging coals of fire wrapped up in a cotton rag, and depoſited in a heap of ſhavings in the cellar of Mr. Creſwell's brick houſe, in Broad-ſtreet,—the ſmoke was obſerved by Mrs. Creſwell, and a perſon obſerved from the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet to run from that houſe;—a quick alarm being given, capt. Watkins and ſome gentlemen of the infantry company made a deligent ſearch and ſucceeded ſo far in their purſuit that the perſon was fired on,—a rope acroſs a lot in which the incendiary was, being unobſerved by the purſuers, ſuddenly checked their career, and over turned every man engaged in the purſuit;—to this unfortunate accident may be attributed the eſcape, (at this time.) of this daring villain;—a fellow, who calls himſelf a Spaniard, was apprehended on Sunday morning by Mr. Liverman, who has exerted himſelf in a manner that demands the attention of his fellow citizens to bring to juſtice the perpetrators of this horrid attempt; he is, we are informed, ſent under a guard for Savannah, as ſeveral articles, found in his poſſeſſion, and others which he diſpoſed of, are ſuppoſed to have been plundered during the late fire in Savannah.—A meeting of the inhabitants on Sunday entered into arrangements for night guards of 10 men, to perform duty each night, for the better ſecurity of this place; and from the general alacrity ſhewn on this occaſion, we have no doubt that the ſtricteſt vigilance will be exerciſed in conſequence of the aſſociation, and that whatever further may preſent itſelf as expedient for our defence (as it may too juſtify be ſtyled) we have no doubt will be entered into.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 19.

On Saturday afternoon the ſhip Winyaw, capt. Richards, arrived in this port from London, laſt from Cowes, which ſhe left on the 17th of Oct. In this ſhip came paſſengers Major Pinckney, our late Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the court of Great Britain, and his family. As the ſhip paſſed Fort Johnſon, capt Kalteiſen, the commandant, ſaluted the Major with 15 guns; a detachment of the Battalion of Artillery paid the ſame compliment from Fort Mechanic; the ſhips in harbour diſplayed their colors, and as the ſhip paſſed the wharves ſhe was cheered with loud huzzars; at five o'clock in the evening the Major landed from the Cuſtom Houſe Barge, at Blake's wharf, where he was met by a large concourſe of citizens, who with repeated ſhouts welcomed back to his native land their highly reſpected and beloved fellow-citizen.

NASSAU, (N. P.) Dec. 6

This day arrived here the brig Polly, M'Bride, from London. She left Portſmouth on the 25th October, and brings intelligence from London to the 22d.

Lord Malmſbury, the Britiſh Ambaſſador to the French government, had arrived at Calais, and ſet out for Paris, where he was expected to arrive on the evening of October 21. His lordſhip's negociation, it was ſuppoſed, would be ſoon brought to iſſue; and, under the increaſing embarraſſments of the French, it was thought more than probable that the directory would not hazard reſiſting any longer the general wiſh of the people of France.

A number of valuable Spaniſh veſſels had been conducted into Britiſh and Iriſh ports, where they remained waiting the adjuſtment of matters between the two courts.

A Spaniſh ſquadron was at Minorca, and, ſhould it venture out of port, there was no doubt of its being well accounted for by ſir John Jervis.

The Auſtrian armies were every where ſucceſsful. In Italy the French were defeated, with the loſs of three generals and many thouſand ſouldiers; Mantua was relieved, and a large Auſtrian reinforcement was arrived within three days march of that city. On the Iſer, the army of the Rhine and Moſelle was defeated, and the ſiege of Ingoltſtadt raiſed. Moreau attempted to make a ſtand againſt the Auſtrians at Bernſting and Oberdorff, in the end of September; he was there attacked by the Imperial generals Frolick, Wolf and Lobkowitz; and after a conflict, which laſted 22 hours, was completely routed with the loſs of 15,000 men. The remnant of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe had got acroſs the Rhine, or taken refuge within the ſtrong lines of Duſſeldorff. On the 1ſt October, the Archduke ſtormed and carried the important poſt of Neuweid, taking the whole of the French, 6000 in number, who defended it, priſoners. Bournonville, with about 6000 men, drawn from Holland, had got to Cologne, and aſſumed the command in that quarter. Jourdan was at Paris.

The Subſcriber has Several

LIKELY HORSES,

Which he will Sell for Caſh or on a ſhort Credit.

JAMES BROMLEY.

December 12, 1796. (1t)

Joſeph T. Blanchard,

Has juſt received, and for SALE at his STORE in OLD-STREET, a few Doors below the LITTLE BRIDGE, the following Articles, viz.

WEST I Rum,
N. E. ditto,
Peach and Apple Brandy,
Molaſſes,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Chocolate,
Coffee,
Soap,
Looſe and Sack Salt,
Powder and Shot,
Race and Ground Ginger,
Copperas,
Pepper and Allſpice,
Nutmegs,
Cinnamon,
Mace and Cloves.

Alſo a ſmall invoice of COTTON CARDS aſſorted—the above articles will be ſold cheap for Caſh, or Country Produce.

Petersburg, Dec. 19, 1796. (8)

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of my Stable in the night of the 2d inſtant, a PALE BAY HORSE, about 8 years old laſt ſpring, 5 feet high, long mane and tail ſhod all round; he trots, paces, and canters, is in good order, and there is only one white ſpot on him, and that is on his near ſhoulder. I will give the above reward for the Horſe, and no queſtions aſked.

ROBERT EVANS, jun.

Petersburg, Nov. 5, 1796.

The Co-partnerſhip of

WILLIAM CLARK, & Co.

Is this day diſſolved, by mutual conſent.

IT is earneſtly requeſted that all thoſe indebted to ſaid concern, may immediately come forward and pay off their accounts to HUGH GORDON or FRANCIS H. IRBY, who are fully empowered to receive the ſame.

WILLIAM CLARK.
HUGH GORDON.

Petersburg, December 31, 1796.

ALSO it is requeſted, that thoſe who are ſtill owing balances for tranſactions previous to the 1ſt. September 1791, *in my own name*, may pay them to Mr. FRANCIS H. IRBY, to whom I have given full power to receive and grant diſcharges for the ſame, otherwiſe ſuits will be indiſcriminately brought.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Petersburg, December 31, 1796.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now ſelling at the Office of the Printer hereof,

The *Virginia & North-Carolina*

ALMANACK,

For the year 1797.

Blank Bills of Lading for Sale at this Office.

NEW BOOKS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BLAIR'S SERMONS. [Likewiſe a few of the 2d Vol. for thoſe ſubſcribers who have received but the firſt Vol.]
DE LOLME'S view of the Conſtitution of England, which is compared both with the Republican form of government, & the Monarchies in Europe—neatly bound 6s.
Biſhop SEABURY'S Sermons—2 Vol. 8o. 18s.
BATES on Redemption, 6s.
Vicar of Wakefield, 2s. 3d.
Chriſtian Reſolutions, or thoughts on Religion—by Biſhop BEVERIDGE, 2s. 3d.
Religion of the faſhionable world, 2s. 3d.
Hiſtory of the Pelewites, a new and wonderful nation, lately diſcovered in the Great South Sea, by the ſhipwreck of the unfortunate Capt. WILSON, 2s. 3d.
RUSSELL'S ſeven famous Sermons, 1s. 3d.
Thoughts on repentance, by a Clergyman of the Epiſcopal church, 7½d.
LEWIS'S church Catechiſm explained, for the uſe of children, recommended by Biſhop MADISON, 9d.
MANNERS' 16 Sermons—excellent for poor families, price 1s. 4d.
Friendly Inſtructor, or a Companion for Young Ladies and Gentlemen—warmly recommended by Dr. DODDRIDGE, price 9d.
Sure and certain methods of attaining a long and healthy life, by CORNARO, an Italian nobleman, when he was near an hundred years of age, 2s 3d.
Sermons on the education of youth—by Dr. DODDRIDGE, price 2s. 6d.
The Mourner, or a choice cordial for thoſe who have loſt dear friends, 1s. 3d.
Token for Children, or curious hiſtory of ſome wonderful children, 1s. 3d.
Silvan Letters. 3s.
NELSON'S Inſtructions for young perſons preparing to be confirmed by the Biſhop, 4½d.
Fables for the Ladies. 1s.
Golden Cabinet of Secrets—a jewel for families, price 3s.
Bibles, Teſtaments, Spelling books, &c. with many pretty little books for children.

ALSO,

A NEW MAPS of the State of KENTUCKY.

FOR SALE,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

BETWEEN 3 and 4000 acres of LAND, lying on Cocke's creek, in the county of Mecklenburg—the fertility as well as the pleaſant ſituation of which is ſo well known, a deſcription is thought unneceſſary.

The Land may be divided in ſuch a manner as to ſuit the purchaſers, provided the whole or nearly the quantity can be diſpoſed of. There is on this Land a Dwelling with three rooms below and three above ſtairs, with a cellar bricked from the foundation, and with a ſmall repair may be made both comfortable and convenient—a Kitchen, Dairy, Smoke-houſe, Stable, and Barns. The whole of this plantation is in good order for cropping, and under good fences. One fifth of the purchaſe money will be expected for this Land on a deed being made the purchaſer, and any reaſonable credit given for the balance—but a generous diſcount will be made for all caſh paid.

On the 4th Tueſday in January next, will be expoſed to ſale on the above premiſes, for one half caſh, the balance in twelve months, between 40 and 50 choice NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women, boys and girls, of different ages—The Stock of CATTLE, HORSES, and HOGS, on a credit of ſix months, with the plantation utenſils—And for caſh or tobacco only, a large quantity of CORN and FODDER.

All thoſe to whom the ſubſcriber is indebted, will be obliging enough to wait the above period, when their ſeparate demands ſhall be nearly or full paid.—Thoſe who do not chooſe to be thus lenient, will pleaſe notify me thereof by letter, or if more agreeable to them receive part of the above property in payment.

FRANCIS RUFFIN.

SURRY, October 3, 1796.

For FREIGHT,

THE BRIG
FRIENDSHIP,
Capt. EAMES,

Lying at Broadway; wants about 100 hhds. tobacco on freight, and will proceed to any port that may be agreed on. For terms apply to the Captain on board, or to

N. & J. EUSTIS.

Who have juſt received by ſaid Brig, a few bales of TICKLENBURGS, GERMAN OZNABURGS, and ROLLS; New England RUM in hhds. French BRANDY in pipes—which will be ſold very low. Alſo a quantity of Mountain BUTTER in firkins.

Petersburg, December 19, 1796.

William Sharp,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has REMOVED his STORE to that lately occupied by JOHN and EDWARD JEFFERS, at the corner of Bollingbrook ſtreet, where he is opening a very handſome and choice aſſortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching ſeaſon—which he will ſell on moderate terms.

Petersburg, October 10 1796.

D. Mackenzie,

HAS received by the late arrivals from LONDON and LIVERPOOL his

FALL GOODS,

And daily expects the balance, ſome of which are in ſmall packages, to ſuit country ſtores, and will be ſold at a low advance by the package or piece.

He has alſo come to hand,
Sack and Looſe SALT.
Beſt Green COFFEE, in bags barrels and tierces.
Brown and Loaf SUGAR.
Genuine Sherry WINE, of ſuperior quality.
FRENCH BRANDY, of firſt quality.

All of which will be ſold cheap for Caſh, produce, or on ſhort credit.

Petersburg, October 24, 1796. (1f)